

B-216

1872

John Richter Farm and Tannery
Accident
Private

The John Richter Farm and Tannery consists of house, barn, several outbuildings and the large tannery, The house is a two-story, gable-roofed dwelling. The tannery is a large, gable-roofed, 2-story, ell-plan building. The Richter Tannery was the third tannery to be built in Accident.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

G-II-B-216
MAGI #1205135535
G

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

John Richter Farm & Tannery

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Accident-Bittering Rd., N side, at outskirts of town of Accident

CITY, TOWN

Accident

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

— VICINITY OF

6th

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Garrett County

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

—DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

—STRUCTURE

—SITE

—OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

—PUBLIC

☒ PRIVATE

—BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

—IN PROCESS

—BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED

—UNOCCUPIED

—WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

—YES RESTRICTED

—YES: UNRESTRICTED

☒ NO

PRESENT USE

—AGRICULTURE

—COMMERCIAL

—EDUCATIONAL

—ENTERTAINMENT

—GOVERNMENT

—INDUSTRIAL

—MILITARY

—MUSEUM

—PARK

☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

—RELIGIOUS

—SCIENTIFIC

—TRANSPORTATION

—OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Albert G. Richter (Now Thomas Georg)

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Garrett County Courthouse

Liber #: 205

Folio #: 567

STREET & NUMBER

Third and Alder Streets

CITY, TOWN

Oakland

STATE

Maryland 21550

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

—FEDERAL —STATE —COUNTY —LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The John Richter Farm and Tannery is located on the N side of Accident-Bitteringer Road, on the outskirts of the town of Accident. The site consists of house, barn, several outbuildings and the large tannery.

The house is a two-story, gable-roofed dwelling with a three-bay, center-door facade. The facade points S. A one-story, shed-roofed porch covers the facade door, and an enclosed porch covers the first floor of the N elevation.

The house rests on a low stone foundation and is covered with aluminum siding. The house has one over one sash windows and all surrounds have been obscured. A large oval beveled glass pane is set into the facade door.

The roof is covered with corrugated metal and the house has one exterior brick stove chimney on the E gable end. The facade porch roof is supported by wooden Roman Doric columns.

The interior is arranged around an enclosed central staircase. Each floor has rooms.

North and east of the house is a one-story, rectangular, gable-roofed building, used in the past as a summer kitchen. The summer kitchen has entrances on the S, W, & N elevation and is covered with white german siding. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and has exposed rafter ends. An interior brick stove chimney emerges from the center of the roof.

N of the house is another small gable-roofed outbuilding, and NW of the house is a small privy.

A hedge separates the house and its outbuildings from the tannery to the N. The tannery is a large, gable-roofed, 2-story, ell-plan building, braced on its W elevation by two diagonal wooden poles. The entrance to the tannery is on the N end of the E elevation, and the ell extends from the N end of the W elevation.

The tannery rests on a field-stone foundation and its hand-hewn frame walls are covered with vertical board siding and red asphalt roll siding. The windows are six over six sash, without surrounds. The door retains its original lock, and the stone stoop is carved with the initials AJR, AR, and an unreadable date. The tannery is roofed with tar paper and has one interior brick chimney near the N end.

The S end of the tannery has a large double door on the E elevation and appears to have been used for storage. The entrance door at the N end of the E elevation opens onto a workroom which contains the pits dug for two fresh-water tanning vats, one the S of the door, and one to the W of the door (see plan). A plank walkway spans the W vat to a door which leads to a large workroom in the ell. On the W wall of this room is a staircase which leads to the second-floor workrooms. All walls are finished with horizontal boards. All tanning equipment was auctioned in the spring of 1981.

N of the tannery is a large gable-roofed, ell plan bank barn. The bank entrance points N. The ell extends from the W end of the S elevation and brick silo occupies

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

G-II-B-216

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES	1872	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	John L. Richter
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The John Richter Farm and Tannery is significant as the only surviving example of what was a thriving industry in the 19th century Accident. The Richter Tannery was the third tannery to be built in Accident the others were built prior to 1860; however, by 1885 the Richter tannery was the only tannery still operation, It closed in 1928. The tannery still retains evidence of its tanning vats, and until recently had all of its tanning equipment.

The tannery was built in 1872 by John Richter, an experienced tanner who had worked in tanneries in Accident and in or Meyersdale, Pennsylvania. The tannery used getable tannin, obtained from rockoak bark and later hemlock bark, in its operation. Richter's son Adam followed his father into the business but was forced to close the tannery in 1928 after wild fluctuations in the raw hide market made it impossible for small tanneries to buy the proper raw materials. A history and description of the tannery and its methods was published in 1960 in The Glades Star (see item).

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Richter's Hand Made Leather, " The Glades Star, V. 2, No. 36 (March 1960), 563-566.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Ann Burns, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historical Trust/Bureau of Mines

STREET & NUMBER

Shaw House, 21 State Circle

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis

DATE

November 1981

TELEPHONE

(301) 269-2438

STATE

Maryland 21401

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

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John Richter Farm & Tannery
Accident
(Continued #7 - Description)

the corner of the ell. The barn rests on a stone foundation, is covered with vertical boards and has an asphalt shingle roof.

To the N and E of the tannery are several frame farm buildings.

Chain of Title

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John Richter Farm & Tannery

205/276 From: Adam J. Richter & Rosa Richter
 To: Albert G. Richter
 Consideration: \$10.00 "and other good and valuable consideration"

6 parcels -

1. One acre, part of the tract - "Accident", conveyed to Adam Richter by William M. & Lydia C. Frazee L/F: 52/394, dated 6-11-06.
2. 14½ square perches in two strips, part of the tract - "Accident", conveyed to Adam Richter by William M. & Lydia C. Frazee L/F: 56/254, dated 10-16-07
3. 28 acres, conveyed to Adam Richter by Edwin B. & Mabel S. Boyer L/F: 80/293, dated 7-2-21 excepting 3 plus acres already conveyed to other parties.
- *4. 50 acres, which are Lot #2 of Accident or Flowery Vale
143 perches, excepting 128 square rods already conveyed to other parties.
80 perches conveyed to Adam Richter by John L. Richter L/F: 84/289, 3-12-23
5. 34 acres, 142 perches, part of "old Beechley Farm" 38 acres, 74 square rods, excepting 1 acre 14½ square perches already conveyed to other parties.
Conveyed to Adam Richter by Harvey J. and Emma M. Speicher L/F: 100/44, dated 10-23-29 and excepting 1½ acres already conveyed to other parties.
6. A parcel of land conveyed by the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church and partially reconveyed to them retaining a life interest in parcels one and two for Adam J. and Rosa Richter

Parcel #4:

84/289 From: John L. Richter
3-12-23 To: Adam J. Richter
Deed Consideration: \$2500.00

6 parcels -

- * 1. A parcel designated "Accident" or "Flowery Vale" lot No. 2, 50 acres, except what was deeded to the Zion Lutheran Church as a burying ground, conveyed to John Richter by Henry Richter L/F: 26/127, dated 10-12-1894
2. 143 perches, once a part of parcel #1, conveyed to John Richter by Henry Richter L/F: 4/589, dated 12-16-1879
3. 80 perches, also once a part of Parcel #1, conveyed to John L. Richter from Henry Richter, L/F: 5/647, dated 6-8-1881
4. One-third interest in two parcels, one of 27 acres, 25 perches, and one of 5½ acres, conveyed to J. L. Richter et al, from John H. Richter and wife. L/F: 49/121, dated 11-30-04

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Chain of Title
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5. Military Lot #3243, conveyed to John L. and Adam Richter from Alexander Haenftling and wife L/F: 40-361, dated 1-28-02
6. One third interest in "Richter's Discovery", containing 14-24/100 acres, patented 1-2-07 bearing date 1-12-06 Patent recorded L/F: 1/51
grantor retains use of house and lot he now occupies for as long as he lives

Parcel #1 -

26/127 From: Henry Richter
10-12-1894 To: John L. Richter
Deed Consideration: \$800.00

Lot #2 of "Accident" or "Flowery Vale" 50 acres except what was given to Zion Lutheran Church as a burying ground---Henry Richter to occupy the house as long as he lives

Al. Co.
14/405 From; John Kaub
4-1-1856 To: Henry Richter

205/567 From: Adam J. & Rosa Richter
8-12-57 To: Albert G. Richter
Deed Consideration: \$10 and "good and valuable sconsideration"
several parcels, included three pieces of land 50 acres, 143 perches
and 89 perches respectively in extent
largest parcel called "Accident" or "Flowery Vale" Lot #2

84/289 From: John L. Richter
3-12-23 To: John L. Richter
Deed Consideration: \$2,500.00

"Accident" or "Flowery Vale" Lot #2 - 50 acres

26/127 From: Henry Richter
10-12-1894 To: John R. Richter
Deed Consideration: \$800.00

50 acres

Al. Co. H.R.
114/405 From: John Kaub
4-18-1856 To: Henry Richter
Deed

was accordingly changed the Compton School to the Hill School.

of the first to teach at the location was Lawrence Green had spent his school years at the old site. I taught there during the school year of 1910-11. It was the last one-room school and had the largest enrollment. If my memory serves me correctly we had about 100 students during the year. The building was literally "bursting at the seams".

In February 1911 we held a "social entertainment" on a Friday night. A deep snow lay on the ground and the temperature was frigid. People came in sleighs from all directions. The program consisted of musical recitations, declamations, both oral and instrumental. The inevitable "newspaper" chronicled the humorous imaginary doings of all the people of the community. Roberta Getty, the charming daughter of verses was living at the time in Grantsville. I asked her to write something to be read at the meeting. She responded with a poem which she entitled "The Hill School." This poem was published in the September 1957 issue of The Glades Star. I have the original manuscript in the collection of my own handwriting which I am donating to The Garrett Historical Society for Pres-

August 11, 1940, the Board of Education sold the lot to Edward Richter, son of the original owner. It officially came to the Richter family after a long era in the education of the community. I had heard that the frame building on the ground some years ago and the old log building still

Richter's Hand Made Leather

by W. W. Price

The tanning of animal hides to make leather was an industry in Garrett County until 1928 when the Richter tannery at Accident shut down after operating for fifty-six years. Two others, Boyer and Hinebaugh, had preceded the Richter tannery at Accident; the Boyer having started around 1800 where the community swimming pool is located. William Hinebaugh built his tannery before the Civil War and ran it until about 1884.

Before John L. Richter, son of Henry, built his tannery in 1872, he had worked in the Hinebaugh

tannery and at the Meyers tannery in Meyersdale, Pa. His son, Adam John, became a tanner, working in the family plant as a boy, and gaining added experience at a large commercial tannery at Dubois, Pa. We are indebted to Mr. A. J. Richter, who still lives on the family farm, for the following source material on the making of leather by hand.

Hides were tanned by the vegetable tannin method at Richters. This tannin was obtained from ground rockoak bark, furnished to the plant by local farmers before World War I for \$4.50 per cord. Toward the end of their business, Richter had to buy tracts of timber to get their tanbark and substituted hemlock for the rockoak bark they preferred.

The raw animal hides, even some buffalo hides before 1900, were obtained from wholesale hide dealers, meat packers and local farmers. Sheepskin and lambskin required only about one-fourth the time in tanning as haired hides.

Workers laid the fresh hides flat



Mr. Richter and tannery interior showing tools.

stands. For the hundreds of students and teachers who passed through her doors, only nostalgic memories linger on. This thought was expressed in the closing lines of Mrs. Getty's poem:

"When looking back in years to come, no matter what your lot, Your heart will point you back and say, 'Be true', For, next to home, and dearer than any other spot, Your Mars Hill School will always be to you."



Adam J. Richter with tar-pot at old Drane house.

when received, heavily salted their raw sides and left them stacked for as long as four months. The salted hides then went into fresh water vats and were soaked at least two days. Tannery vats were built of two-inch lumber, fitted closely together and buried to ground level with the spaces between the vats closely tamped with good clay.

Workers hauled the hides from the fresh water, threw them over wooden beams, a device built like an inverted V and movable over the floor, to flesh them with curved knives. These knives were about two feet long with wooden end grips for use with both hands.

Resoaked in fresh water, the hides came out in two days and were split down the line of the spine to make two "sides". Leg and neck portions were cut off, but not discarded, as these "findings" made leather for a number of uses.

Eighty sides were then pinned end-to-end with wooden pegs. These long strips were then "reeled" through vats of limewater, over a wooden drum hand-cranked that pulled the hides into and out of the limewater daily for six days. This hydrated lime solution loosened the hair and the hides had to be returned to the fresh water for another soaking before dehairing.

Hides were dehaired on the beams with the curved knives. Then they were "bated". Bating was soaking the hides in a solution of chicken manure and water, creating a vigorous fermentation for two or three days that removed the lime and softened the fibers of the sides. After another fresh water soaking, the hides were ready to tan.

Tanning began with "hanging", wherein the sides were hung over wooden racks in a weak solution of tanning liquor. This "hanging" lasted only a few days and the hides had to be hauled out and laid flat in the vats for complete tanning. Between each layer of hides the workmen sprinkled shredded rockoak bark to keep them separated and assure the liquor reaching all the surfaces. The hides remained in the tanning vats up to six months. During this time the tanners increased the strength of the liquor. They judged the concentration with a "barkometer", which was a simple hydrometer.

For the early years of operation, Richters ground their bark in an upright roller mill powered by one horse. The horse pulled a pole that turned gears on the top of the machine as the horse walked round and round it. Strips of bark were fed into the inward-turning rollers and crushed. After the boiler was installed Richters used steam to power the bark mill and also to heat water that speeded up the process of extracting the tannin from the ground bark. Steam also replaced the laborious job of pumping water to the soaking tanks and pumping the liquor back by hand to the vats.

When tanned, the hides were shaved to uniform thickness, on a beam with its working surface of lignum vitae wood; a wood imported from Central America and of exceptional weight, hardness, and workable to a surface smooth as glass. Mr. Richter was an expert shaver with the straight-bladed shaving knife held in both hands which was an operation requiring accurate judgment and skill to avoid ruining the side (hide

being dressed for the market.

After shaving, the hides were thrown upon scouring table and thoroughly scoured with fresh water, bristle brushes and stone-bladed hand tools. This operation was finished with the "slicker", a tool with a steel blade that removed worthless organic tissue that had been loosened in the tanning solutions.

Now the hides were moved to the second floor of the tannery and "set out". Working their surfaces with various tools, workmen squared each side and removed any curvature remaining from the animal body. Then the squares were "dubbed". A paste of codfish oil and tallow was worked into the surfaces and assured pliability in the finished leather. The dubbed hides were stretched their full width on square nails projecting from the overhead joists. Partly dried, the hides came down onto the heavy maple and walnut worktables again and received another coat of Newfoundland codfish oil.

After drying a week, each square was laid with the hair side up on the tables and "blackened" with a solution of iron oxide; given a light coat of fish-tallow grease and rehung for complete drying.

Sometimes a full year had passed since these hides had entered the tannery. When dry, each side was degreased with the slicker tool on the worktables, and polished with clean bristle brushes and woolen rags. They were ready for shipment.

Ten sides of hide were rolled in heavy shipping paper. This handmade leather from Richter's tannery supplied local users, and was shipped into Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska and as far west as Okla-

homa. It was quality leather. Before the tannery shut down, production had reached a yearly volume of between two or three thousand finished hides.

We asked Mr. Richter, who has spent his life on the farm and in the tanning business, why the tanneries shut down. He explained that it was difficult to keep skilled help, to obtain tanbark and other supplies, and that New York financiers cornered the market, pushed the price of raw hides, after World War I, to unreasonable and unprofitable heights. Then these same interests, having bought enormous quantities of war surplus leather from the army, threw it upon the market and made it impossible to operate independent tanneries at a profit. As a result of this market manipulation, common cowhide that had risen to 38 cents per pound was forced down to 3 cents per pound. Such a situation made it completely impractical to run a small tannery.

The Richter tannery was originally 24 by 72 feet, of hand hewn timbers, and stood two-story on its fieldstone foundation. It was a scene of hard work and is the oldest tannery building in this area. Mr. Richter has many of the hand tools of his trade, and showed us samples of leather he had kept for thirty years. This leather, which Grandfather Richter might well have described with pride as "Richter Handgearbeiter Leder", for he came from Germany to make Maryland his home, showed its careful preparation and its fine quality.

Among men who once worked in their tannery, Mr. Richter remembered Mr. S. F. Matthews, father of the late Oaklar attorney and

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THE C

Company O's Picket



Cornelius Fired a Warning Shot. (Drawing by Gayle Prentice.)

by Ruth and Iret Ashby

Never, in his whole life, had Cornelius Johnson seen as many horses and riders on the road, as he saw riding swiftly toward him that spring morning, April 26th,

1863. The road was full of them as far as he could see; and he needed no second look to know they were Confederates. What could one, lone, Union soldier do in such a situation? He had been

a Mr. Tom Bennie, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Among the objects of interest shown us by Mr. Richter, was the cobbler's bench used by his grandfather; a pair of calfskin boots made for his father by Mr. Mortimer Smouse, at Grantsville, with their fine soles pegged to the uppers with wooden shoepegs; soft, rich-colored sheepskin and lamb-skin tanned with their wool left on; and a wooden tarpot.

The wooden tarpot with a leather thong for its handle was found by a friend of Grandfather Richter and given to him. It had fallen from some wagon or stage-coach on the National Road. It

held pinetar and tallow to lubricate the axles of those vehicles and was made from one piece of wood. Mr. Richter took it along on our short walk from the tannery to see the Drane house, oldest frontier house in this region, in which his grandfather first lived when he came to the Accident community and later purchased as a homestead.

The thong on the tarpot reminded me of the thongs used on sandals in ancient lands, of sandalled Roman workmen from whose language came the word "tanare" and our "oak bark" wholly essential to making good leather by

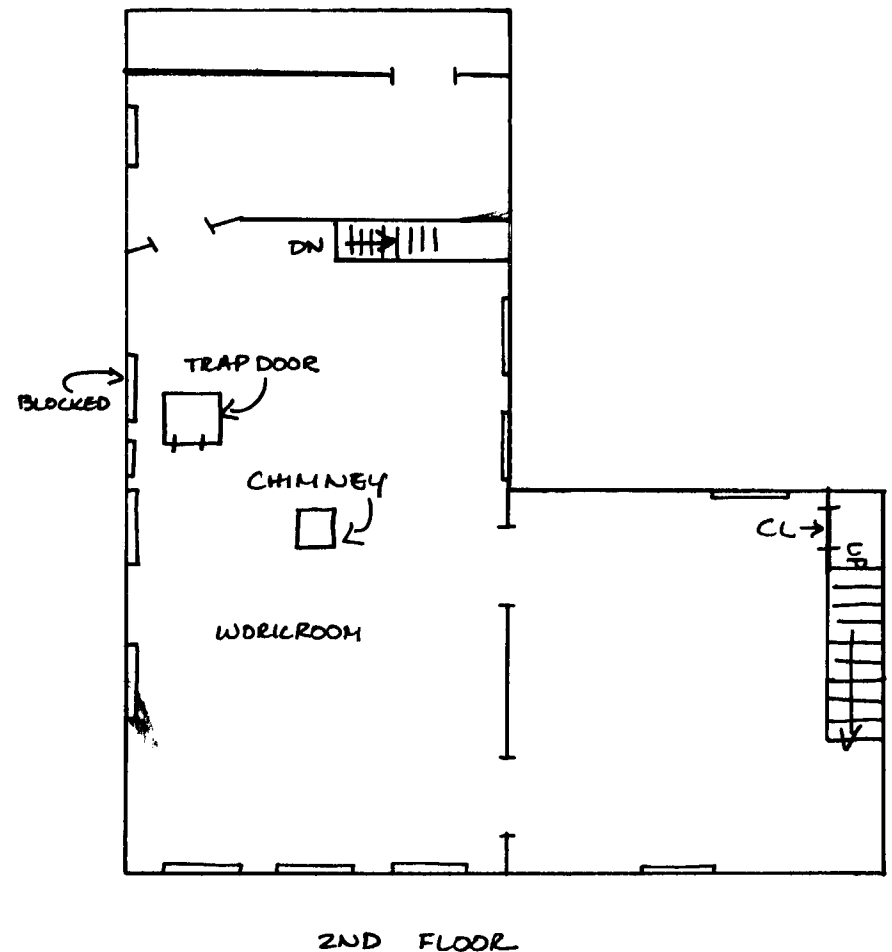
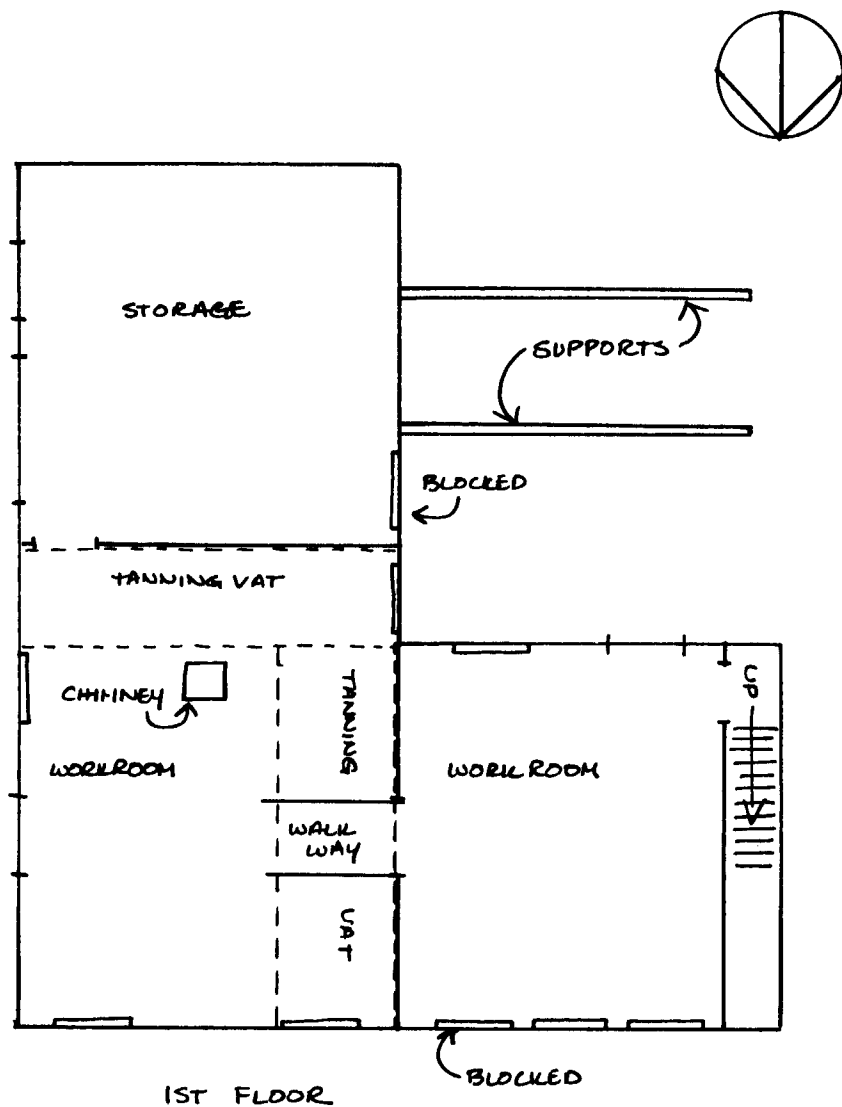
posted at the edge of Oakland picket for Company "O", 8th West Virginia Infantry. He knew that his company was there to protect the Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridges and other property, and even if he was but eighteen years old he realized the terrible responsibility resting on his shoulders.

Confederate raiding parties tried many times to cripple the railroad at other points along the line, but not until now, after ten years of the war had passed, they made an appearance in Oakland. One of the few military objectives in Garrett County was located here.

Cornelius was too young to know or understand the shrewd military planning which had preceded the sight of these bearded, fierce looking riders. All he knew was that he had to do something and he was scared—desperately scared. It is doubtful if he was any more scared than much of the men who would have been in the same predicament.

Scared, or not scared, Cornelius had a duty to perform. He must warn his comrades of Company "O" in town. He may never have heard that, "He who fights and runs away will live to fight another day," but that is just what he did. He raised his gun and fired a warning shot over the heads of the riders before taking to his heels across a field toward the shelter of the woods.

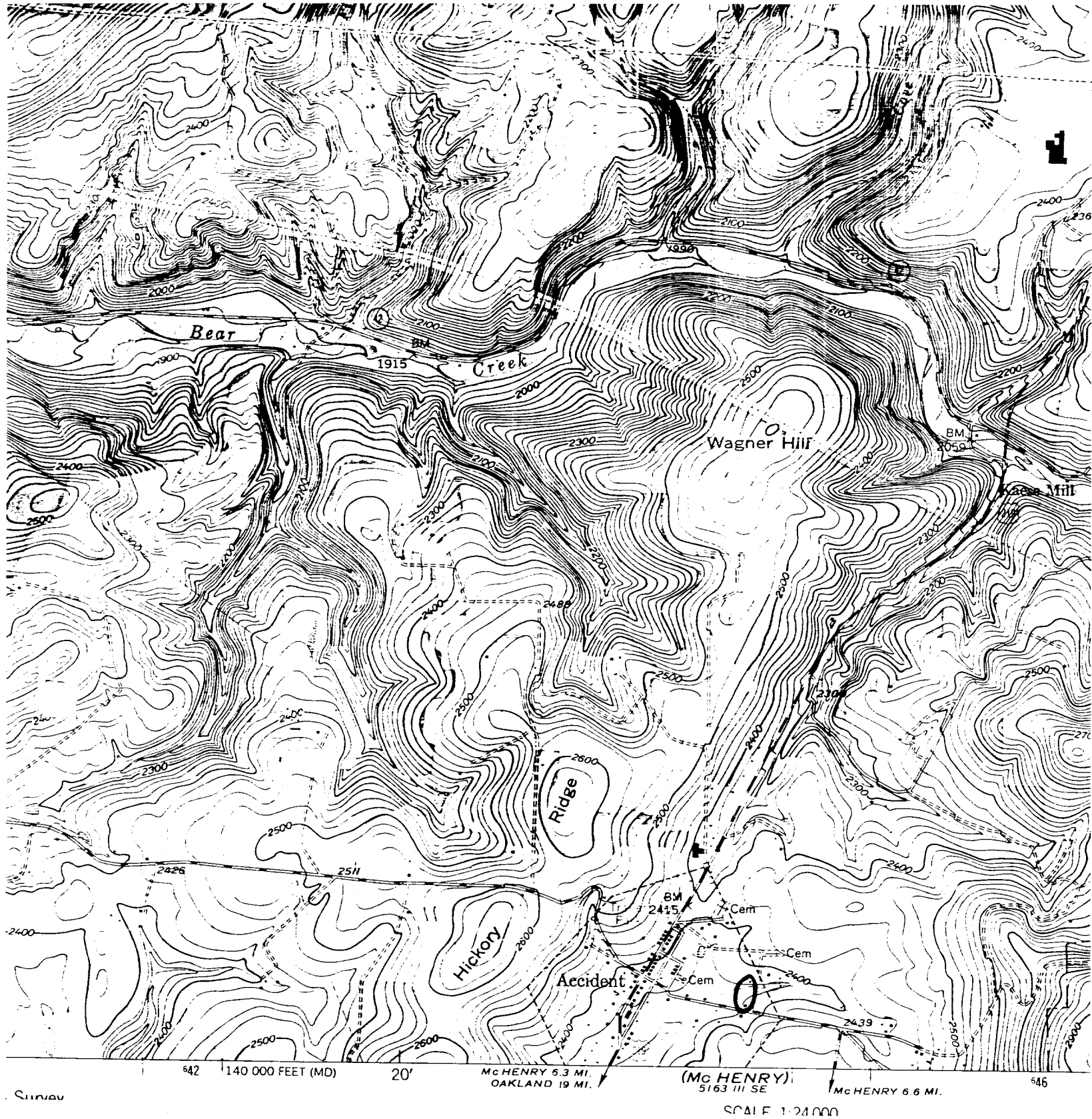
He ran fast, but he had no chance of getting away. One of the Confederate officers wheeled his mount from the column and gave chase. The officers took shot at the fleeing lad with cap and ball pistol. The shot struck the heel off one boot, but



G-II-B-216
 SKETCH PLAN - TANNERY
 NOT TO SCALE

JOHN RICHTER FARM & TANNERY
 ACCIDENT - BITTINGER RD
 GARRETT CO MD

ANN R.F. BURNS
 SURVEY DATE 6-19-81
 PLAN DRAWN 1-13-82



Accident, MD-PA
 USGS 7.5 Minute Series
 Scale 1:24,000
 1948; photorevised 1974

G-II-B-216
 John Richter Farm & Tannery
 Accident - Bittering Rd., N side, at
 outskirts of town of Accident



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John Richter Farm & Tannery

Garrett Co., MD

Ann Burns 6/19/81

W elev; Facade - S elev.



G-II-B-216

John Richter Farm & Tannery

Garrett Co., MD

Ann Burns 6/19/81

N & W elevs.



G-II-B-216

John Richter Farm & Tannery

Garrett Co., MD

Ann Burns 6/19/81

Tannery - E & N elevs.



G-II-B-216

John Richter Farm & Tannery

Garrett Co., MD

Ann Burns 6/19/81

Tannery - W & S elevs.



G-II-B-216

John Richter Farm & Tannery

Garrett Co., MD

Ann Burns 6/19/81

Tannery int: 1st floor



G-II-B-216

John Richter Farm & Tannery

Garrett Co., MD

Ann Burns 6/19/81

Tannery int: soak pit, 1st fl.



G-II-B-216

John Richter Farm & Tannery

Garrett Co., MD

Ann Burns 6/19/81

Barn: S elev.